FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Goncharov: In W. European Interest To Check Washington AA 1
Directive 59 Poses Concern to Belgium [Vladimirov] AA 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

PRAVDA Cites NY TIMES Questioning Brzezinski as Advisor [19 Aug] A 1
Soviet Jurist Cites Violations in Polovchak Case A 1
Republican Bush in Beijing To Meet With Hua A 2
State Department 'Canards' Regarding Afghan Actions Hit A 3
[Tolkunov in PRAVDA 16 Aug]
Ponomarev Denounces Formation of Iranian Party in U.S. A 3
Khieu Samphan Interview With Washington POST Analyzed A 4
[Korionov in PRAVDA]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Commentary Criticizes Trial of Kim Tae-chung C 1
Comment on Anniversary of DPRK Liberation Continues C 1
Razuvayev in PRAVDA C 1
Nepesov on Friendship C 2
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 14 Aug]
Evolution, Status of Economic Ties C 3
[Moseyev in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 33]
Nuclear Submarine Afire off Okinawa; Casualties Reported C 4
[cross-reference]
'Anti-Soviet' Japanese Foreign Ministry Document Hit C 4
[Bandura in IZVESTIYA 16 Aug]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Examines Japanese Militarism [Betekhtin, 16 Aug] C 6

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Government Issues Statement on Use of Chemical Weapons D 1
Karmal Gives Address on Independence Day D 2
Golyakov Scores Western 'Falsehoods' About Afghanistan D 3
[NOVOYE VREMYA No 33]
Afghan Army Successes Against 'Bandits' Reported D 5
[Gavrilov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Aug]
Further Reportage on Indian National Day D 6
Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings [PRAVDA 15 Aug] D 6
Moscow Public Meeting [PRAVDA 14 Aug] D 6
Reception by Indian Envoy [PRAVDA 16 Aug] D 7

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Lao Prime Minister Phomvihan, Brezhnev Meet in Crimea E 1
[PRAVDA 15 Aug]
Kampuchean Official Interviewed on Pol Pot Bands E 2
Visit of Singapore Leader Canceled; Kosygin Health Cited E 2
[cross-reference]

EASTERN EUROPE

BBC TV Reports Jamming of Russian Broadcasts F 1
DPA Report F 1
Gromyko, Mladenov Exchange Felicitations F 1
[PRAVDA 14 Aug]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Bani-Sadr Cited on U.S. Presence in Gulf H 1
Bani-Sadr Invests Raj'ai as Iranian Prime Minister H 1
Former SAVAK Members Tried by Revolutionary Tribunal H 1
Lebedeva Warns Iranians of Plots in October H 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Madagascar President Arrives in USSR for 'Brief Rest' J 1
Malagasy Congress Party Holds Ninth Congress J 1
CPSU Greetings [PRAVDA 13 Aug]
Interview With Party Leader [Skvortsov] J 1
Brezhnev, Kosygin Greet Congo Leaders on National Day J 2
[PRAVDA 13 Aug]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA Cites Havana, Washington Media on Skyjackings [18 Aug] K 1
Cubans in U.S. Want To Return Home 'at Any Cost' K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Muslim Conference Preparatory Committee Issues Statement R 1
Muslims Score Israeli Decision on Jerusalem [IZVESTIYA 12 Aug] R 1
Semipalatinskiy, Mangyshlakskiy Obkom Plenums Held R 2
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 10 Aug]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Minister Complains of Short Resources, Errors in W. Siberia S 1
[Bakin in TRUD 12 Aug]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports on Grain, Fodder Harvest Progress T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 20 August T 1
Development of Crops as of Early August Reported T 1
[Bogdanova in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Aug]
Harvest Progress, Preparations for Fall Sowing Reviewed T 2
[Ivashchenko in IZVESTIYA 14 Aug]
Editorial Urges Good Soil Preparation for Fall Sowing T 4
[PRAVDA 13 Aug]
Shortage of Spare Parts for Farm Machinery Noted T 5
[Bykadorov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Aug]
Siberian Harvest Presents Enormous Task T 6
Ukrainian Agriculture Official Discusses Problems T 6

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts Continue Environmental Survey U 1
Briefs: Primorye TV Anniversary U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Further on Celebration of Air Force Day V 1
Ustinov Order of Day [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Aug] V 1
Batekhin Article [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Aug] V 2
Latest Volume of Military Encyclopedia Reviewed V 2
[Govorov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Aug]

GONCHAROV: IN W. EUROPEAN INTEREST TO CHECK WASHINGTON

LD201326 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

It is known that Washington invariably presents all its adventuristic military actions, plans and doctrines as measures to ensure "collective security" of the NATO countries, i.e. the USA, Canada and the West European states. Facts, however, indicate that the United States military policy and strategy not only fail to meet the vital interests of West European countries but on the contrary create an increasing threat to them.

It can be said with good reason that the new U.S. nuclear strategy formulated in the Presidential Directive 59 is the most dangerous to West European countries of all the U.S. military doctrines in the post-war period. Planning, in accordance with the directive, a "limited" nuclear war, the Pentagon intends to deliver certain "pinpoint" nuclear strikes at military and political targets in the Soviet Union. By the logic of that strategy it is possible to deliver such strikes with a sufficient accuracy, exactly from the territories of West European countries, and not from the U.S. territory which is quite distant from the USSR. It is also clear that the Pentagon intends to assign the main role to the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles which are intended for deployment in Western Europe.

In the light of Directive 59 it is now evident more than ever before that Washington, which is aware of a disastrous character of possible consequences of a direct nuclear clash with the Soviet Union, seeks to secure that the territory of Europe, both Eastern and Western, become the main arena of nuclear "test of strength" between the two systems.

Of course, the White House expectations that in the event of a nuclear conflict unleashed by it, the United States would remain aloof are absolutely untenable. However, it is uncontrovertible that the Pentagon assigns the West European states the role of not only launching sites but also of the main targets for inevitable retaliatory Soviet nuclear strikes.

That Western Europe is well aware of the ominous meaning of such Washington plans is evidenced by numerous statements by political figures and by comments by the press media--from left-wing to most conservative ones. Protests and discontent are expressed not only over the fact that the White House this time as well failed to have had consultations with its NATO allies, but first of all in view of the content of the new U.S. military strategy which threatens Western Europe with destruction.

In the light of these circumstances it would be quite natural, in our view, if exactly West European countries take some measures to check Washington and to prevent it from pushing the world to a nuclear disaster. Of exceptional importance would be a quick and positive reply by the West to the Soviet proposal to discuss and decide upon the question of medium-range missiles in Europe simultaneously and in organic connection with the U.S. forward-based nuclear means.

Some unscrupulous propagandists maintain that such talks are of benefit only to the Soviet Union. However, the U.S. military threat overhanging Europe once again convincingly and vividly shows that in actual fact such talks equally meet the interests of security of the peoples of both Eastern and Western Europe and, in the final analysis, of the U.S. people as well. Hence the extreme urgency of such talks.

DIRECTIVE 59 POSES CONCERN TO BELGIUM

LD202310 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Dear friends, good evening; I think that you are already aware of President Carter's Directive No 59 in which is laid down the new U.S. nuclear strategy. According to this strategy, Washington gives itself the right to deal the first nuclear blow to enemy targets. For the United States the enemy is the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is to be noted that a nuclear attack can be launched from the territories of any country where the U.S. nuclear forces are installed. Given the fact that these forces are deployed in several Atlantic countries, including Belgium, Directive No 59 thus directly concerns all Belgians. This is also the opinion of our observer Vladimir Vladimirov. Here is what he writes:

The prospect of involving Belgium in U.S. nuclear adventures is quite real. Directive No 59 represents a logical result of the decision adopted by NATO, under U.S. pressure, regarding the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise nuclear missiles in several West European countries. In fact, the directive is part of the policy laid down long ago by the U.S. militarist circles and designed to use their allies as cannon fodder and as nuclear hostages. All this directly concerns Belgium. Not only is it demanded that Belgium increase its military expenditures every year, but NATO, and more precisely the Pentagon, insist on getting Belgium's agreement to the deployment of the cruise missiles.

In light of Directive No 59, this means that the Pentagon wants to make of Belgium the launching pad of a nuclear attack against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. On the other hand, and under the terms of the new U.S. nuclear strategy, the Belgians would have the honor, a quite dubious one, to lay themselves open, instead of the Americans, to a Soviet nuclear riposte. Naturally, the aggressor would not be spared by a nuclear inferno. However, certain people in Washington hope to come off unscathed, given the U.S. size. As for the Belgians, in the event of a nuclear conflict, they cannot have such an illusion. Belgium is not a large country, it has a high-density population and cannot recover from a limited conflict, even a nonnuclear one.

Many Belgians are fully aware of all this: The large democratic forces of the country demand that the dangerous plans of Washington be canceled, and above all that the decision to deploy a new generation of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe be suspended. Given the existence of such tendencies in the country, clearminded politicians propose that talks be held with the East before any final adoption of the decision to deploy these missiles in Belgium.

Although the pressure brought to bear on Brussels by the United States and NATO is on a constant increase, Belgian public circles are determined to put an end to the dangerous policy consisting in toeing Washington's adventurous line.

PRAVDA CITES NY TIMES QUESTIONING BRZEZINSKI AS ADVISER

LD211023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "A Person With a Madman's Reputation]

[Text] New York, 18 August--New York TIMES political observer A. Lewis condemns the role J. Carter assigns to National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski in elaborating important foreign policy decisions.

"Why does President J. Carter continue to keep as his national security adviser a person with the reputation of a madman, who is not trusted abroad and who causes disputes in America itself?"--the author of the article asks. This question has a particular resonance now in connection with the elaboration of the new nuclear strategy. The public, the author goes on, knows in general terms that Secretary of State E. Muskie knew nothing about Directive No 59, signed by the President. They are assured that it was a misunderstanding, an accident. But that is not so. Muskie and the entire State Department were deliberately not informed about Brzezinski's elaboration of the new policy. This incident should be thoroughly considered, since it is yet another--a classic--example of how not to run a government.

Brzezinski, A. Lewis writes, began actively seeking the adoption of the new doctrine in spring 1979. Nobody in the State Department knew this question was being studied until a department employee heard about it from a colleague at the Defense Department.

Some 2 months ago, the author notes, Brzezinski began to "push" the proposal on the new nuclear strategy particularly energetically. A limited group of his employees and Defense Department officials were involved in elaborating the doctrine. During this period E. Muskie met with Brzezinski several times. He lunched with him, President J. Carter and Defense Secretary H. Brown on the very day the directive was signed, but nothing was said to him about it.

A. Lewis stresses that "the public is West European countries is very disturbed, since the deployment of nuclear weapons is currently becoming an increasingly urgent political issue in Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany."

The author of the article recalls the assessment of Brzezinski's personality made by the WALL STREET JOURNAL, which singled out ruthless careerism as the main characteristic of the President's adviser. Brzezinski convinced Carter that the shah would hold on to power. His melodramatic and provocative statements during his trip to China in 1978 harmed Soviet-American relations. After the events in Afghanistan, he went to Pakistan and looked at the Khyber Pass through the sights of a gun, the article says.

So why, A. Lewis writes in conclusion, does the President keep a person like that in a post which, you would think, makes it incumbent on him to adopt well-considered decisions. What gives rise to doubt in J. Carter's candidacy is not his ability to speak at the convention, but his ability to run the government.

SOVIET JURIST CITES VIOLATIONS IN POLOVCHAK CASE

LD202121 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug (TASS)--"The actions of U.S. authorities, who are trying to deprive the Soviet family the Polovchaks of their children, is a gross violation of the norms of international law, human morals and U.S. laws," said Gleb Starushenko.

The distinguished Soviet specialist on international law emphasized in an interview with TASS correspondent that the U.S. administration, attempting to separate children from their parents, wants to deprive them by force of Soviet citizenship.

"However, in accordance with universally accepted principles of international law, citizenship can be changed only at the request of the interested person. In the given case such persons are the parents of Polovchak, inasmuch as their children, in particular the 12-year-old Vladimir, cannot solve problems of this kind. The child is a minor and takes the citizenship of his father."

Professor Starushenko holds it that the granting of "political asylum" to a 12-year-old child is quite absurd. In international law, political asylum can be granted to people who in their own country are persecuted for political activities. Washington's attempt to turn a nonadult boy into a "political fighter" is clumsy and inhuman.

This case is an example of how the U.S. authorities interfere with problems that are a domestic matter of the family, not the state. Laws do determine very clearly the cases when the parents are deprived of rights over their children, but they contain nothing that would suit the case of Vladimir Polovchak.

No matter from what point of view we approach this case, Professor Starushenko underlines, the Polovchaks have done nothing that would have justified their matter being heard in court and they themselves being deprived of the rights of parents. The crux of the problem is that they preferred to live in the Soviet Union and not in the United States.

In the opinion of the Soviet jurist, the actions of U.S. authorities contradict international law also because they violate the sovereignty of the Soviet state, which possesses universally recognized right to protect the interests of its citizens.

This is not the first time that Washington shows its obvious disregard of its own laws as well as of the norms of international law. It creates the impression, said the Soviet jurist in conclusion, that the United States is doing everything to destroy the international order of law, seeing in it--not without foundation--an obstacle on the road of the realization of its ambitious and hegemonistic plans.

REPUBLICAN BUSH IN BEIJING TO MEET WITH HUA

LD210654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Today George Bush, the Republican Party's vice-presidential candidate, who is at present in China, is to meet Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee. It is believed that during the course of his visit to Beijing he may also meet Deng Xiaoping, deputy premier of the PRC State Council.

As far as one can judge from the AFP report, Bush's mission is intended to pacify the Chinese leaders, who have been irritated by certain statements by the Republican leader Reagan. In the Chinese capital, these statements were seen as an open display of sympathy for Taiwan, and they have frankly made it known that they would prefer to see Carter back in the White House. Now the Republicans are trying to secure Beijing's goodwill, particularly in view of the fact that playing the Chinese card has become a decisive factor in U.S. foreign policy.

STATE DEPARTMENT 'CANARDS' REGARDING AFGHAN ACTIONS HIT

LD201239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov "Rejoinder": "According to Goebbels' Formula"]

[Text] New York, August--"The Russians are making war on children!" That hysterical cry resounded in the U.S. State Department. As J. Trattner. a spokesman for that institution, stated categorically, the limited contingent of Soviet Armed Forces in Afghanistan is dropping time bombs in the form of toys in the region of the Afghan-Pakistani border.

The bigger the lie, the more likely it seems--that was the formula used by Goebbels' propaganda kitchen. And now it is apparently to the liking of State Department representatives. It would be hard to count the number of "canards" that have already flown out of that department's windows, relating to the Soviet Union's international assistance to the Afghan people. They have invented the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, punitive operations.... but there is no end to the imagination. The more so as it is not difficult to think something up--you only have to look at the chronicle of the American Army's operations in Vietnam. Everyone knows that it was the American Army that wiped peaceful settlements off the face of the earth and napalmed the long-suffering land of Vietnam!

PONOMAREV DENOUNCES FORMATION OF IRANIAN PARTY IN U.S.

LD202326 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The UPI has reported that formation of the so-called Iranian Democratic Party has been announced in the United States. Its leaders intend to form "a shadow government cabinet" in order "to take power in Tehran". Speaking on Tuesday at a press conference in Washington, one of the organizers of the party, Iranian emigrant, religious leader Al-Hoyi has said that along with "the shadow cabinet" it is also planned to form on Iran's territory a network of underground radio stations for a subversive propaganda campaign against the present government in Iran. Thus, obvious is yet another anti-Iranian action which is being undertaken not without the knowledge and consent of Washington, a fact of very gross international arbitrary rule and interference in internal affairs of another state with a view of overthrowing the legitimate government there.

These facts show that the Washington strategists have not given up the policy of ventures and the so-called "power play" which lead only to heightened tension and aggravation of the situation in the world.

KHIEU SAMPHAN INTERVIEW WITH WASHINGTON POST ANALYZED

LD131038 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug, TASS--PRAVDA published an item by political commentator Vitaliy Korionov, follows its text:

From time to time American journalists are raising a hullabaloo around the remanents of the Pol Pot gangs that are hiding in the jungle in Thailand's territory. Now they are giving publicity to one of ringleaders of the Pol Pot gangs, Khieu Samphan, who is recognized in the United States and China as prime minister of the "government of Khmer Rouge."

The attempts to galvanize the Pol Pot gangs continue. Samphan saw no need to conceal who it is that is involved in this criminal and pointless undertaking. As the Washington POST reports, in his interview, he said in plain terms: "We are grateful to the USA. If the USA continues giving military or economic assistance, we shall surely be very grateful to it."

The Washington POST notes that Khieu Samphan's pronouncements throw new light on the sphere of policy about which the Carter administration prefers to speak vaguely. It is easy to see why, for this is the matter whose discussion is undesirable for the White House.

The bloody crimes committed by the clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary that destroyed three million people in Kampuchea now put in a difficult position certain circles in Washington. Beijing which installed and continues encouraging the Pol Pot clique no matter who its "premier" is remains responsible for the crimes of Pol Pot. The whole world is aware of the backing given to the Pol Pot gangs by those leaders in the USA that are trying to pass themselves for "defenders of human rights." It is not accidental that one of those who is directly responsible for genocide in Kampuchea is now thanking the United States for help. Trying to explain in this connection the position of the USA a spokesman for the State Department said that the U.S. assistance to the Pol Pot forces is explained by "purely technical" reasons.

It is clear from the Washington POST what is really taking place. The United States is backing Beijing which is lavishly arming the Pol Pot gangs, pressure is being exerted on ASEAN countries and the Pol Pot gangs are directly supported by the United States itself, which has been unambigously stated by Samphan.

The revelations by one of the Pol Pot ringleaders made even more obvious the fact that neither Washington nor Beijing are stopping efforts aimed at destabilizing the situation in South-East Asia, at maintaining tensions there.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES TRIAL OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK210642 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Mock Trial Staged in Seoul"]

[Text] The present Seoul rulers, who assumed power following the death of Pak Chong-hui, have acted out a mock trial against democratic leaders. The military, led by Gen Chon Tu-hwan, has staged this trial of 24 persons in Seoul. Those who actively participated in the May Kwangju uprising to oppose tyrannical rule, including Kim Tae-chung--a reknowned opposition activist and presidential candidate in 1971--and journalists, lawyers and leaders of student organizations, have been charged with sedition and the surreptitious distribution of subversive materials.

The trial is necessary for Chon Tu-hwan--the boss of the Seoul puppet clique who maintains close ties with the United States--in order to execute leaders of opposition parties, to win public support in a war he has provoked against the people and to eliminate the witnesses of the South Korean soldiers' barbarous, sanguinary acts.

According to Japanese mass media, some 17,000 people have been killed and injured in a South Korean mass movement opposing reactionary militarists and a dictatorial regime.

Gen Chon Tu-hwan, who seized power as a military dictator by declaring martial law throughout South Korea in May, is actively trying to justify has rule. To this end, Gen Chon Tu-hwan is suppressing those who seem to be his political rivals in the upcoming election, and he is trying to win this election. The United States is also trying to employ this jackal in various ways.

Disguising his regime as a civilian government, he plans to suppress the antigovernment movement in South Korea, which has been converted into the Far Eastern military base of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

COMMENT ON ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK LIBERATION CONTINUES

Razuvayev in PRAVDA

LD141226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0054 GMT 14 Aug 80

["The Fruits of Creative Labor"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Aug (TASS)--The paper PRAVDA today carries a sketch by its Pyongyang correspondent Vyacheslav Razuvayev, devoted to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

The date of 15 August 1945, writes PRAVDA, is written large in the chronicle of relations between peoples and their fraternal friendship. On that memorable day, the Soviet Army completed the defeat of the picked forces of Japanese militarism and thus helped the Korean people, who had been struggling for many years for their national liberation, to obtain independence and set out on the road of socialist development.

The 35 years which have elapsed since then have been marked by great achievements of the working people of the DPRK working people, PRAVDA writes: "The party maintains an unswerving course for speeding up technical progress and agricultural production. A collective search for reserves is going on throughout the country. It has become particularly intense during the preparations for the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party to be convened in October. The congress will sum up the results of work over the past period and mark out routes for the further development of People's Korea.

"The increasing upsurge of political and labor activity by the masses desire to improve work, boldly facing the future. Increasingly exacting standards and responsibility--these are the characteristics of the present situation in the country."

The article goes on to stress that the historical experience of the establishment and development of the socialist states incontrovertibly proves the obvious truth that the closer the friendship and cooperation of the fraternal states is, the more successfully they can build socialism and communism. This is clearly apparent from the example of People's Korea. Firm relations with the fraternal countries have become for it the foundation on which the Korean working people have relied in overcoming, in a short period, the consequences of colonial rule and the destruction of the postwar years.

Nepesov on Friendship

LD191451 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 5

[Nepesov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Korea's Liberation Day"]

[Text] Thirty-five years ago mighty blows from the Soviet Armed Forces made the Japanese occupation troops in Korea cease their hostilities. The fighters of the People's Revolutionary Army under the command of Kim Il-song fought shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet servicemen for their motherland's liberation. But not all the inhabitants of the Korean Peninsula were able to enjoy the fruits of the long-awaited freedom. After the end of World War II the Americans landed in South Korea, occupied it and laid the foundations for the division of the country.

The Soviet Army, having fulfilled its liberating mission, created the opportunity for the people's masses in North Korea to embark on a patch of socialist development. Factories, plants, mines, quarries, power stations, transportation, and communications were handed over to the working people. Thus the economic basis was created for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was proclaimed on 9 September 1948.

The formation of the DPRK was not to the liking of the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets. In June 1958 they suddenly attacked North Korean territory, with the aim of eliminating the DPRK and forcibly uniting the whole of Korea under the power of American imperialism. But the enemies miscalculated. The Korean people resolutely rebuffed the armed aggression. In their liberation struggle they relied on all-round support from the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Despite the terrible wounds inflicted on the DPRK's economy by the war, the Korean people were able in a short space of time not only to restore the ravaged industrial enterprises and agriculture, but to turn their country into one of the most industrially developed countries in Asia today.

A treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed between the DPRK and the USSR in 1961, which served as the basis for deepening economic, political and cultural ties. With technical assistance from our country 55 major national economic projects have been constructed in the DPRK, and another 15 are under construction.

The friendship and mutual understanding between our countries are strengthening from year to year. The May meeting in Belgrade between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Kim Il-Song, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, reasserted the Soviet and Korean peoples' indestructible fraternity, which is sealed by the blood shed jointly in the struggle against common enemies. In celebrating the 35th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the Japanese colonialists' yoke, Soviet people wish the friendly Korean people further successes in socialist building and the implementation of their cherished aspiration--the peaceful unification of the motherland.

Evolution, Status of Economic Ties

LD201223 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 33 Signed to Press 11 Aug 80 p 20

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Moseyev under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries": "USSR-DPRK: Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] On 15 August Korea's working people celebrate their national holiday--liberation day. On that day 35 years ago the Soviet Army completed its rout of a Japanese military grouping in Korea and freed the Korean people from 40 years of Japan's colonial yoke. The liberation marked the start of a new era in the country's history. After becoming masters of their own destiny the working people of the northern part of Korea were able to build an independent democratic state.

Under the leadership of their vanguard--the Korean Workers Party--the working people of the DPRK have in the 35 years solved complex socioeconomic problems and turned their once backward country into a socialist industrial state. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the fraternal countries of the socialist community, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are an important factor of the successful building of socialism in the DPRK.

The genuinely equitable fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union is a prominent feature of the DPRK's foreign economic ties. By the beginning of 1980, 58 national economic projects, including 31 industrial enterprises, had been built in the DPRK with the USSR's direct economic and technical assistance, and a further 12 installations, including battery and microelectric motor plants, a ball-bearing plant and the Chongjin heat and power station, were in the process of construction of modernization. The capacities of the Kim Chak metallurgical plant in Chongjin and the country's largest heat and power station, in Pukchang, are being expanded. All the enterprises have been built with due regard for the latest achievements of science and technology and they are fitted with the most up-to-date Soviet equipment. Enterprises built in the DPRK with the USSR's assistance currently account for around 60 percent of the electricity produced, 30 percent of the steel, 34 percent of the rolled metal, 45 percent of the petroleum products and 20 percent of the textiles, and for 40 percent of the iron ore extracted.

The Soviet Union is the DPRK's main foreign trade partner. It accounts for around one-third of the country's total foreign trade. In 1979 the USSR supplied People's Korea with R235.4 million worth of goods, including machinery and equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, oil and petroleum products, trucks and passenger cars, aircraft, domestic appliances, television sets and cotton. The USSR in turn imports from the DPRK such traditional Korean export goods as mineral raw materials, cement, ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemical industry products, metal-cutting machine tools, consumer goods and agricultural produce. In 1979 Soviet imports from the DPRK reached R256.4 million. Korea satisfied 21 percent (calculated by cost) of the USSR's import requirements for pig iron, 56 percent of its cement requirements, 25 percent of its rice requirements, 3 percent of its fresh tomato requirements, 2.3 percent of fresh apples requirements and 35 percent of its sports footwear requirements. A substantial proportion of the deliveries from the DPRK go to regions in Siberia and the Far East, enabling the Soviet Union's eastern regions to be better supplied with essential goods.

The USSR is currently participating extensively in the implementation of the program for the development of transportation in the DPRK. The USSR is supplying high-powered diesel locomotives. [paragraph continues]

Help has been given in expanding and equipping the Pyongyang railroad's freight station and in the planning and technical equipping of the Pyongyang subway. A diesel locomotive repair plant is being built with the USSR's assistance and the equipping of the Port of Rad Najin to handle Soviet foreign trade cargoes, including the modernization of the railroad line from the border station of Tumangang to Rad Najin, is still in progress.

Our countries are cooperating in the procurement of timber by Korean labor in areas of East Siberia for the needs of the DPRK national economy. A number of DPRK timber-procurement establishments, where timber is part-processed on a shared basis [na dolevom uchastii], are operating on the territory of Khabarovskiy Kray and Amurskaya Oblast. Soviet-Korean cooperation is developing successfully in the fishing sphere.

Scientific and technical cooperation between our countries is also important. The Soviet Union has given the DPRK 2,700 sets of various technical documentation in the sphere of geology, tractor building, machine tool building, motor vehicle building, the metallurgical, chemical, food and fishing industries, power machine building and other sectors of the national economy. In addition, in accordance with the DPRK's request the latter has been presented with over 5,300 different standard specifications. For its part the DPRK has presented Soviet organizations with various technical documentation concerning the production of polyvinyl alcohol, methods of intensifying pond farming, fishing methods, the processing of marine products and methods of raising some agricultural crops and medicinal plants.

Mutually useful relations are also developing successfully in other spheres on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the DPRK concluded in July 1961.

Great significance for Soviet-Korean relations is attached to the meeting in May this year in Belgrade between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Kim Il-song during which there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Korean relations and cooperation and a discussion of topical international problems.

The Korean people's just struggle for the country's peaceful unification on the basis of democratic principles without any foreign interference meets with deep understanding and support in the Soviet Union. This support was demonstrated again during the traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis, held in the Soviet Union 25 June through 27 July 1980.

In celebrating with the fraternal Korean people the glorious jubilee of the 35th anniversary of Korea's liberation, Soviet people wish the DPRK working people new successes.

NUCLEAR SUBMARINE AFIRE OFF OKINAWA; CASUALTIES REPORTED

For a report on a Soviet nuclear submarine which caught fire off Okinawa causing several casualties and possible radioactive leakage, see the Japan section of the 21 August Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

'ANTI-SOVIET' JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY DOCUMENT HIT

LD201545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura "Letter From Tokyo": "Relapse Into 'Power Diplomacy'"]

[Text] A document prepared recently in the Japanese Foreign Ministry is a rather enigmatic phenomenon. On the one hand, a special "security planning committee" headed by Deputy Minister Takashima worked on preparing it for a whole year. On the other, the foreign policy department leaders dissociated themselves, as it were, from the prepared report, asserting that it allegedly does not reflect the ministry's official policy.

The conclusion could be drawn from this that the document entitled "Introduction to a Policy for Ensuring Security in the Eighties" is intended only for internal use by diplomatic service workers themselves. But this conclusion is refuted by the fact that the Foreign Ministry gave the text of the report to the press, observing all the usual formalities. The maneuvering over the report is not surprising; its content is such that it cannot fail to cause concern based both on Japan's foreign policy goals and on the methods by which it is proposed to achieve these goals.

Hence the unwillingness to make the "Takashima committee" report an official document. But the document has been prepared and made public, so it is not erroneous to regard it as a "product" which expresses a viewpoint which may be unofficial, but which nonetheless enjoys popularity in the upper echelons of Japan's foreign policy department.

Judging from this document, Japan's foreign policy is undergoing qualitative changes, and very substantial ones. One of the most notable is Tokyo's transition to a position of "global diplomacy." "From now on," the report proclaims, "Japan must approach the assessment of situations and the adoption of decisions on that basis from global positions." That is, from positions dictated not so much by Japan's individual state interests as by its "membership of the club" of imperialist states.

Dotting the i's, the report's authors explain: Until now the interests of the West as a whole in the world arena have been safeguarded by the United States alone. But now "U.S. national might has become relatively less" and it is Japan's duty to fill the vacuum by sharing the "burden of responsibility" with the United States.

Responsibility for what? The authors are extremely frank: for "resisting the Soviet challenge." And this clearly expressed anti-Soviet thrust of the document, which formulates Japan's foreign policy goals and methods for the future, is its most important accent determining the entire meaning of the report.

Clear intentions to give Japan's foreign policy an anti-Soviet thrust can also be seen in the groundless attempts to attribute to the Soviet Union a "desire to become a global force" and in the equally unsubstantiated assertion that our country is allegedly implementing a "position of strength policy," using it, in particular, to "make inroads into the Third World." Tomoda, observer for the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, noted that the report is peppered with words which are incomprehensible to the ordinary Japanese, being borrowed from English, or rather from the U.S. diplomatic vocabulary.

The "substantiations" for the need for "Japanese global diplomacy" are also drawn from there, from Washington's propaganda arsenal. From this viewpoint the "Takashima committee" report is clearly not an original work. The propaganda cliches have been brought out again with the sole aim of justifying Japan's involvement, proclaimed in the document, in ensuring the military superiority of the United States and its allies over the USSR and the other socialist countries. And the fact that the ultimate goal is precisely that is confirmed by one section of the report, without beating around the bush.

The document asserts: "As before, the United States retains superiority in the military sphere and will apparently retain it throughout the eighties." I do not know what data the report's authors based this on. But that does not matter--what matters is the logic which they are following and which they would like to introduce into Japan's foreign policy.

And this logic leads to an absurdity. Indeed, if the United States already has military superiority and will retain it, then where will the range of concrete actions proposed by the "Takashima committee" lead, if not to an increase in disproportions in the arms sphere? [paragraph continues]

The "Takashima committee" is trying to involve Japan in a dangerous course; it proclaims in the document it prepared: "Japan must plan to strengthen the Self Defense Forces (read: armed forces--Yu. b) together with the NATO countries, on the basis of broad, global positions."

And that is by no means the only thesis in the report which gives the impression that the document was prepared not in the diplomatic department, but in the military department. The report's authors openly proclaim their adherence to the cult of strength. The army's role is lauded to an extent which even the Japanese military department's paid propagandists do not permit themselves to go.

"Military might," the report asserts, "has the significance of a force capable of preventing the outbreak of conflicts, and we must prepare the minimum deterrent force necessary in the military sphere." As for the level of this "minimum force necessary," it is not hard to imagine: Let us recall that it must secure nothing more or less than "global interests." These are the plans for the future, and for today the report calls for the accelerated fulfillment of the arms program, the strengthening of the Japanese-American military alliance, and so forth.

It is not hard to see that if such measures can have any effect on the international situation, it can only be an extremely negative effect. As for a "positive program," only one sentence is devoted to this in the report's 12 pages: "to maintain a course of developing correct relations with the USSR."

For all the enigmatic nature of this formulation, local observers are not racking their brains over its content: The refusal by the report's authors to elaborate any constructive proposals on the normalization of the international situation and the healthy development of Soviet-Japanese relations speaks for itself. And this enables the newspaper MAINICHI, in particular, to come to the conclusion that increasing the armed forces leads only to an unceasing arms race and the exacerbation of international tension. The newspaper stresses that the Japanese Foreign Ministry should return to the starting point of "peaceful diplomacy."

Even if the "Takashima committee" report is regarded as an unofficial document, in the "Defense White Paper" which appeared soon after it the Japanese ruling circles' desire to push the country onto the dangerous path of militarism has acquired the form of the government's strategic concept. There is no other way to assess this fact--after all, the "White Paper" has been approved by the cabinet and made public--that is, brought to the notice of the entire Japanese people.

Unfortunately neither common sense nor the ability to reckon with the realities of our time can be discerned in these complementary "works" of Japan's diplomatic and military departments. It is even harder to discern a desire to promote the development of the international atmosphere along a path really in accordance with the interests of the world's peoples.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EXAMINES JAPANESE MILITARISM

LD201137 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 16 August 1980 carries on page 3 an 1,800-word article entitled "Japan: Pursuing a Course of Militarism" by Colonel A. Betekhtin. Betekhtin accuses the United States and China of being "directly" connected with the "artificially whipped up" mood of anti-Sovietism in Japan, stresses the role of Japan's Self-Defense Forces as a "mask" to cover Japan's alleged building up of a "regular army with offensive potential" and refers to "talk" about setting up an "axis" "on an anti-Soviet basis" between China, Japan and the United States.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD201338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] A press conference was held in Kabul today at which an Afghan Government statement was read. It says:

The imperialist circles of the United States, Britain and certain other Western countries, as well as the Chinese hegemonists and their minions, using bases to train armed detachments of Afghan counterrevolutionaries on the territory of Pakistan and Iran, and are continuing the undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan.

Reactionary forces are striving to violate the peaceful life of the Afghan people and to bring them incalculable misfortune and suffering. They are resorting to the most underhanded methods of waging an armed struggle. Facts have already been noted of the bandits using chemical weapons. Their use has been resolutely condemned by the world public, the United Nations and all the democratic countries and progressive international organizations.

As recent events have shown, the reactionary forces are stepping up their criminal activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a sovereign state and a member of the United Nations which belongs to the nonaligned movement. The scale of foreign interference in the republic is widening, whereas previously international reaction tried to conceal facts about foreign assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and used illegal channels to provide it, the position today has changed.

The leaders of some Western countries are now openly clamoring for stepped-up assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. One may talk with certainty about the start of direct, widescale supplies of arms. This is borne out by the equipment captured by Afghan military units during operations to wipe out the bandits. Whereas basically outmoded types of arms, whose appearance in Afghanistan could be explained by the opportunity to acquire them on the so-called "free market," were once supplied to the bandits, they are now being supplied with the latest types of Western-produced weapons, as well as weapons manufactured in such countries as China, Iran and Egypt, which are not sold on the "free market".

In connection with this, the Government of Afghanistan considers it its duty to inform the Muslim people of the country, the people and governments of all states, and all progressive forces of the world that, despite the many statements and protests by the Government of Afghanistan, international reaction, headed by American imperialism continues its criminal interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

In the struggle against the people and the lawful government of the republic, such inhuman methods as the use of mass-destruction weapons--chemical weapons--which are banned by international treaties continue to be applied.

Apart from the seizing of American chemical grenades in the Province of Herat on 25 March, which received wide publicity, there was the case of the toxic nerve substances in a number of schools and lycees in Kabul in early June. More than 250 Afghan schoolchildren, who were seriously poisoned, became victims of this act, unheard of in its cruelty and senselessness.

Nor can instances of water poisoning in Kabul schools and in (Bebimakhru) and (Suriyah), which happened on 9 June, fail to evoke indignation. As a result of research which was carried out, experts established that the basic component of the poisonous substance was a virulent herbicide which is capable of causing irreversible processes in the human body.

The counterrevolutionary forces continue to use chemical weapons during bandit raids, too. On 6 July, bandits carried out a night attack on the town of Ghazni. After the attack by the bandits was repulsed, soldiers of the Afghan Army found U.S.-manufactured chemical sabotage weapons with the inscription: Danger! Poison--Do Not Touch. Poison gases discharged, on 10 July, in the same town of Ghazni, another instance of the use of chemical weapons was noted. An American-made chemical grenade was thrown into the building of the provincial department of the state information services. Because the person who threw it did not know how to use it the grenade failed to explode. In early April this year Armed Forces of Afghanistan in the Province of Herat captured two anti-tank cumulative charge grenades made in the United States.

The Government of Afghanistan expresses its readiness, together with competent representatives of the world community, to conduct an examination of the chemical ammunition manufactured by the United States and an inquiry into the circumstances of their use by counterrevolutionary gangs, who are supplied from abroad with the most modern arms.

During clashes with the bandits Afghan servicemen also captured other ammunition manufactured in the United States, China, Iran, Egypt and Italy, which was demonstrated to journalists during a press conference in Kabul on 18 July this year.

The Government of Afghanistan expresses profound indignation and resolutely protests the equipping of Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs with chemical weapons, whose use is unlawful and inhuman.

The Government of Afghanistan draws the attention of this to the governments of neighboring countries who are offering their territory for the implementation of subversive activities and acts of direct aggression, and warns that the entire responsibility for these criminal activities rests on them, as it does on the espionage and military departments of the United States and the other imperialist countries who are arming the bandits and terrorists with chemical weapons.

The Government of Afghanistan appeals to all democratic states, national progressive movements, international organizations and the entire world community to express a resolute protest at the criminal activities in Afghanistan of world imperialism and first and foremost the imperialism of the United States, to wreck their criminal plans aimed at causing incalculable misfortune and suffering to the peaceful people of Afghanistan, who are upholding their freedom and sovereignty.

KARMAL GIVES ADDRESS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD202307 Moscow TASS in English 2248 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 20 Aug, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal made on Tuesday a speech by Kabul television on the occasion of Afghanistan's national holiday--the day of restoration of independence. He recalled that in 1919 the Afghan people, who rose up for struggle against British colonialists, attained an outstanding victory, restored the sovereignty and independence of the homeland. The head of the Afghan state paid tribute to the memory of the patriots who gave up their lives in the struggle for the country's independence. He emphasized that all the peoples, who inhabit Afghanistan--Pashtuns, Baluchis, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Turkmens, Nuristanis and other peoples and tribes made their contribution to the victory.

Babrak Karmal stressed that Soviet Russia had been the first country to officially recognize Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution facilitated the liberation struggle of our people against British colonialists, said Babrak Karmal. The young Soviet republic, despite all difficulties that it faced in that period, was able to give all-round moral and material support and assistance in the restoration of Afghanistan's independence and consolidation of its stability.

Speaking of the present-day situation in the country, Babrak Karmal resolutely denounced the gross interference of imperialist forces in internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. American imperialism in collaboration with Chinese hegemonists, the reactionary military regime in Pakistan, the As-Sadat regime and other reactionary forces in the Arab world, the surviving agents of the shah secret police SAVAK and Zionists immediately after the victory of the April revolution, sharply invigorated its designs against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The aim of the designs was clear from the very beginning--to eliminate the progressive system in Afghanistan and to restore feudalism, to turn Afghanistan into a base of aggression against the national liberation movement in that area and against the Soviet Union. But these plans of imperialism were not materialized. A shield was raised to these plans in the course of implementation of the second stage of the April revolution.

When, as a result of the build-up of aggressive actions by the forces of imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the country's national sovereignty was imperilled, our great and tested friend--the Soviet Union again supported us. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan approached the USSR with the request to give the Afghan people aid in repelling imperialism's aggression.

The Soviet state, true as it is to the principles of internationalism, which carries out the principled and rightful foreign policy of giving assistance to national liberation movements of peoples which are threatened by colonialism and imperialism, Babrak Karmal stressed, gave a positive reply to the repeated requests of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and sent to Afghanistan a limited military contingent. Only one task faced and faces that contingent--to help the Afghan people in the struggle against the aggressors, in defending the freedom and independence of Afghanistan. The contingent will return home as soon as foreign forces stop interfering into this country's affairs. This assistance of the Soviet Union will by no means be directed against the interests of any third country and from all viewpoints it accords with the letter and spirit of the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation, signed between the two states in 1978, and also the U.N. Charter.

Under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, stressed the Afghan leader, the whole people of Afghanistan are rallying together into a united, broad fatherland front in order to uphold the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to deal a crushing blow on enemies of the republic.

GOLYAKOV SCORES WESTERN 'FALSEHOODS' ABOUT AFGHANISTAN

LD201403 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33, 15 Aug 80 p 31

[NOVOYE VREMYA executive secretary Sergey Golyakov "Conversation With the Reader"; first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] The Soviet press has published reports that the main opposition combat formations in Afghanistan have now been routed. But I am more inclined to believe those newspapers of ours that are writing of widespread military operations involving Soviet troops. [paragraph continues]

I also regard the fact that many hundreds of thousands of Afghans have been compelled to leave the country and to take refuge on the territory of neighboring Pakistan as evidence of popular resistance to the Kabul regime.

[Signed] John (Uitni), Chicago, United States

Of course, Dear Mr (Uitni), you are entitled to believe whoever you like. But, as someone who recently spent several weeks in Afghanistan as NOVOYE VREMYA's special correspondent, permit me to express a few personal opinions of the "news" the Western press is publishing on the Afghan topic.

First of all let us try to investigate the sources of the information. From whom do the reports on events in Afghanistan which end up in the American press emanate? In Kabul itself BAKHTAR, the official news agency, operates and many newspapers and magazines are published, including some in English. They publish a variety of material about the situation in the country and the different moves by the people's power.

Thus there exists a huge channel for firsthand information on the basis of which it is not hard to create an objective picture of the events taking place in Afghanistan. However, Western agencies and the press deliberately ignore these sources of information.

So in that case just what is the source of all the reports of "fighting on an unprecedented scale," "massive air raids on peaceful Afghan villages," "massive Soviet troop losses" or "hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees" you mention in your letter? As a rule, Western journalists who have had the opportunity to visit Afghanistan do not confirm these reports, as there is no basis for doing so. Just read, for instance, the reportages from Afghanistan in France's L'HUMANITE or, if that newspaper does not suit you, turn to London's THE SUNDAY TIMES for 27 July. Its correspondent, Philip Jacobson, who spent several weeks in Afghanistan and traveled widely throughout the country, failed to discover either traces of "massive resistance" to the revolutionary regime or "widespread operations involving Soviet forces." On the other hand, he recounts in some detail just how the fables emerge.

Among other things, the British journalist described the following incident. At the beginning of June Western diplomats playing golf in Kabul noticed helicopters heading for the region of Paghman, near the capital. The diplomats told this to visiting correspondents and were extremely surprised when, a couple of days later, several Western newspapers reported--with various "impressive" details--that a 20,000-man rebel army was massing in the mountains of Paghman in preparation for a seige of Kabul.

Jacobson calls this "nonsense" since, as he saw for himself, "the rebels are quite incapable of taking an action of that sort."

I can also, Mr (Uitni), cite an episode I witnessed while I was in Afghanistan. Since ancient times there have been pits and quarries near Kabul where construction materials are obtained. From time to time blasting operations are carried out there. To ensure that the city's population does not worry, the Kabul papers announce blasting in good time. Nonetheless, I myself heard VOA programs presenting this blasting as the "echoes of the heavy fighting between Soviet troops and rebels on the approaches to Kabul."

It is common knowledge today just who is fabricating these falsehoolds. As the Indian weekly NEW WAVE wrote recently, staffers of the CIA and of Britain's MI5 intelligence service working in the corresponding embassies of Delhi and Islamabad are concealed behind the screen of the "diplomatic sources" and "travelers" widely quoted in the foreign press. The weekly also gives their names. [paragraph continues]

There is R. Lessard, leader of the CIA special group in the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, and agents (Dzh. Reygan), (D. Termen), R. Jackman and L. Dupre. The Afghan counter-revolutionary "leaders" who have entrenched themselves in various countries and are prepared to confirm or invent any absurd fable so long as it defames the present Afghan regime can also be added to this company.

The claims of a massive exodus of "refugees" from Afghanistan's territory can also be ranked among this sort of falsehood. In any reference book about the country you will find mention of the seasonal migration of east Afghan nomadic herdsmen to west Pakistan. The tradition has been maintained to this day. But just as the blasting in Kabul quarries is presented as the echoes of battle, so peaceful Afghan herdsmen are now lumped with the opponents of the new power who are hiding abroad from the people's anger. It is a difficult matter when attempts are made, using funds from Washington, Beijing, Israel and Egypt, to recruit mercenaries from among the so-called refugees. But that is quite another issue.

AFGHAN ARMY'S SUCCESSES AGAINST 'BANDITS' REPORTED

LD201227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov article: "Retribution"]

[Text] We arrived in the morning at the "n" unit of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stationed in one of the country's provinces.

Ranks of soldiers stood stock-still beside the walls of an ancient fortress. Regimental commander Lt Col (Mohammad Khuseyn Gado) solemnly proclaimed: For successful actions against enemies of the revolution the personnel of the First Battalion are awarded the pennant "for military valor and courage." The pennant was accepted by Battalion Commander Maj (Khudaydot Khan).

This unit's soldiers operate skillfully in battles against enemies. In just 1 month they have destroyed up to 200 basmaks and taken many weapons as trophies, including weapons of American and Chinese manufacture. Members of the party and the youth organization serve as an example to others in the fulfillment of their military duty, Senior Lieutenant (Inayatulla), regimental political worker, said.

We talked with a group of soldiers who distinguished themselves in a recent operation to disarm bandits--Sgt Abdol (Vakhid) and Privates (Izatullah) and (Atobek). "The Dushmans could not stand up to our onslaught," they recalled. "Many of those murderers met a lawful end." ...Staff Officer Captain (Madzhid) made a sign, and the escort led three captured bandits into the room. Only the day before they had been committing crimes against the revolution, working for the money of their bosses operating from Pakistani territory on the instructions of the CIA and the Chinese special services. Now these thugs from the routed gang of a certain individual called (Eslami) had a meek mien and apprehensively glancing eyes. They repeated a well-rehearsed story: We are peaceful peasants, they said. We have killed no one and we swear by Allah that we will no longer raise our hand against the people's power. "Take them away," the captain ordered and turned to us and said: "The peasants themselves identified among the prisoners those who had engaged in terror."

Looking at these criminals, I recalled a recent open session of the special Revolutionary Court of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Kabul. In the dock were those whose vile terrorist activities had been suppressed by the security forces and been proven irrefutably during the investigation and trial. Two of the bandits, linked with the CIA and with counterrevolutionary "committees" abroad, were sentenced to be shot, and the remainder to imprisonment. When the judge announced the sentence, those present in the courtroom greeted it with approval. Retribution is inevitable.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDIAN NATIONAL DAY

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

LD201233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India

To Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India

On the occasion of your country's national day--Independence Day--allow us to convey to you and to the government and people of friendly India our cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the Soviet people, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Government of the USSR.

Over the comparatively short time of their independence development the Indian people have achieved appreciable successes in the economic, social, cultural and other spheres. India's foreign policy founded on the principles of peaceful coexistence, nonalignment, equal cooperation among states and noninterference in their internal affairs enjoys deserved authority in the international arena.

The period of India's independent existence is at the same time also a period of the progressive development of multifaceted relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and India in diverse spheres. The fruits of this cooperation benefit our countries' peoples and serve to strengthen world peace and international security. In jointly coming out against the threat of war, for detente and disarmament and for just and equitable relations among states, the Soviet Union and India make a contribution to realizing mankind's age-old ideals. The USSR and India build their relations proceeding from clear aims which are near and understandable to all peoples.

We express the firm confidence that the Soviet Union and India will achieve new successes on the proven path of friendship and cooperation. The 1971 Soviet-Indian treaty and the entire experience of our joint work over many years in strengthening and developing multifaceted ties between the USSR and the Republic of India serve as the guarantee of this.

We wish you and, through you, the entire friendly Indian people peace and prosperity, happiness and further successes in the noble cause of building the new India.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev A. Kosygin

Moscow Public Meeting

LD191621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting held in Moscow on 13 August was devoted to the 33d anniversary of India's independence and the 9th anniversary of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of India. Taking part were B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of the public.

The keynote speaker, N.V. Goldin, president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and a USSR minister, noted that in all spheres of cooperation the USSR and India act as two equal partners, considering each other's interests.

Our countries' sincere adherence to the cause of ensuring peace both on the Asian Continent and throughout the world, the speaker went on, has been confirmed by contacts between Soviet and Indian leaders in recent months. I have in mind above all the meeting between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and I. Gandhi in Belgrade, and also reciprocal visits by the two countries' foreign ministers.

I. K. Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR, noted that friendly relations between the two countries are constantly strengthening and developing. Dwelling on the Indian people's social and economic successes in the years of independence, the ambassador stressed that India has made use of the Soviet state's experience in its own development.

The assistance given by the Soviet Union, he said, has been of tremendous help in creating an independent Indian economy, first and foremost heavy industry, starting with the Bhilai metallurgical combine, many joint Indian-Soviet construction projects have been implemented in India, symbolizing our peoples' friendship. In the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the start of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries business contacts have constantly expanded and now embrace many spheres of the economy.

Reception by Indian Envoy

LD191615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] I. K. Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 15 August on the 33d anniversary of India's independence.

The reception was attended by B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of the public.

LAO PRIME MINISTER PHOMVIHAN, BREZHNEV MEET IN CRIMEA

LD191635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] A friendly meeting took place in the Crimea today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev described the work experience of the CPSU at various historic stages of development in the USSR and spoke of the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress, which will map out new landmarks in the movement of Soviet society to communism.

Kaysone Phomvihan described the situation in Laos and party and government activity to develop the economy, science and culture and to strengthen the republic's defense capability. He stressed that despite difficulties connected with economic backwardness and the complex foreign policy situation, the Laotian people are fully resolved to create the foundations of socialism, thus bypassing the capitalist stage of development. On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, the government of the republic and the Laotian people, Kaysone Phomvihan expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the government and people of the Soviet Union, and to Comrade Brezhnev personally for their selfless, all-round and effective aid to Laos in various spheres.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihan noted that Soviet-Laotian cooperation is developing successfully in all directions, work on coordinating the state plans of the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic in 1981-85 is coming to an end. As a result, economic links between the two countries are gaining in strength, and the effectiveness of those links will increase.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihan exchanged opinions on a wide range of international questions. They are convinced that peace-loving states possess sufficient strength and influence to overcome the dangerous whipping up of international tension and to stabilize the world situation. Particular attention was paid to the situation in Southeast Asia. Tension in that region is being created first and foremost by the expansionist policy of Beijing, which enjoys the support of the United States. It is Beijing that is trying in every possible way to complicate the situation in the countries of Indochina, interfering in their internal affairs and inspiring provocations by the opponents of socialism and progress. China does not stop short of exerting crude pressure on the ruling circles of the ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, in the hope of getting them to submit to its orders. While condemning China's hegemonist policy, the Soviet Union and Laos come out in favor of a normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and the whole Asian Continent.

Kaysone Phomvihan stated that these aims are promoted by the friendship and cooperation of Laos with Vietnam and Kampuchea and the policy of peace and good neighborliness pursued by all those countries. Constructive ideas on this matter were put forward at the conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese states which took place in Vientiane in June. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union has an understanding and sympathetic attitude toward the policy of Laos and has provided, and will continue to provide, friendly aid to the Laotian people in their work.

The meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihan took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere and was characterized by a complete unanimity of views.

KAMPUCHEAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON POL POT BANDS

LD201454 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0945 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 August (TASS)--"The Kampuchean people, who are building a new life, recall with horror the times of the rule of the anti-people's clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary," Yos Por, secretary general of the Kampuchean National United Front of National Salvation Central Committee, said in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. He is in the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. "The systematic elimination of the peaceful population, the wrecking of the economic structure and the annihilation of cultural monuments, schools and hospitals is what the bloody regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary brought to the country," the visitor stressed.

At the present time, under the leadership of the front, Yos Por said, the Kampuchean people are rebuilding their wrecked economy, rebuilding the education and health systems and reviving the ancient Khmer culture. Considerable successes have been achieved in all these directions.

"But remnants of Pol Pot bands continue their subversive activity against the republic and are waging real war against the people of Kampuchea," Yos Por noted. "They are perpetrating their atrocities with the support of the Beijing hegemonists and the Government of Thailand. A recent example was an attack by a Pol Pot gang on a passenger train on the Battambang-Phnom Penh line. All 300 passengers, mainly women and children, were killed by the bandits. They are trying to continue the policy of genocide which was conducted by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime."

"The Kampuchean people unanimously support the present Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, it is the only voice of the people's interests," Yos Por said in conclusion.

VISIT OF SINGAPORE LEADER CANCELED; KOSYGIN HEALTH CITED

For an AFP report citing Kosygin illness as cause for cancellation of the scheduled visit to Moscow by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, see the Singapore Section of the 18 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BBC TV REPORTS JAMMING OF RUSSIAN BROADCASTS

LD201928 London BBC Television Network in English 1825 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] All broadcasts in Russian from the BBC and the VOA are being jammed today--the first time this has happened since jamming stopped in September 1973; that was just before the preparations for the Helsinki security conference got underway.

It is believed today's broadcasts are being jammed because of the detailed reporting by the BBC about the strikes in Poland and the political situation there.

DPA Report

LD202050 Hamburg DPA in German 2950 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg-London, 20 Aug (DPA)--Russian language broadcasts by major Western radio stations have been jammed in the USSR since Wednesday afternoon and practically cannot be received. Deutsche Welle announced in Cologne tonight that Russian langugage broadcasts put out by itself, the BBC and the Voice of America are affected.

According to Deutsche Welle its technical measuring service noted the jamming this afternoon. The last time that Russian language transmissions of the Cologne station were jammed was in connection with the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact states in 1968. Soviet jamming operations against most Western stations were abandoned during the preparations to the CSCE talks in Helsinki in the spring of 1973.

GROMYKO, MLADENOV EXCHANGE FELICITATIONS

LD191627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and Bulgarian Foreign Minister P. Mladenov have exchanged telegrams of congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

In those years, A.A. Gromyko's telegram says, Soviet-Bulgarian relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, mutual respect and trust, have been widely and fruitfully developed in all spheres of the life and activity of the two countries and peoples.

In the last 35 years, P. Mladenov's telegram notes, our countries' peoples, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties, have created relations of a new type, permeated with the spirit of the fraternity, unity and solidarity. We are proud that Bulgarian-Soviet relations, which have entered the stage of all-round cooperation and rapprochement between our countries and peoples, are an example of socialist internationalism in action.

The telegrams express the firm conviction that relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries will continue to deepen and strengthen for the sake of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples, in the interests of the entire socialist community and for the sake of the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

BANI-SADR CITED ON U.S. PRESENCE IN GULF

LD202034 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 20 Aug, TASS--Measures of the Washington administration aimed at beefing up the U.S. naval armada in the Persian Gulf region cause profound concern in Iran. The arrival of U.S. amphibious ships with 1,800 Marines aboard to the Gulf of Oman was a component part of the master plan of U.S. imperialism's offensive on Iran, said President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in an interview with the newspaper ENQELABE ESLAMI.

In answer to the question about a possibility of U.S. troops landing on the coast of the Persian Gulf President Bani-Sadr said that at the time the United States wanted to use U.S.-trained renegades from among the supporters of the overthrown shah regime and the traitors of the Iranian people for invading Iran.

BANI-SADR INVESTS RAJ'AI AS IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD201208 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 20 Aug, TASS--Tehran Radio reported that Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of Iran, appointed Mohammad 'Ali Raj'ai to be the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran by a special decree today.

FORMER SAVAK MEMBERS TRIED BY REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL

LD202328 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 20 Aug, TASS--12 former men of the SAVAK secret police faced today the Irlamic Revolutionary Tribunal. They are charged of tortures and killings of Iranian patriots during the rule of the shah regime.

Former men of the shah secret police are being actively searched for. Many of them fled abroad, while others, having changed passports and residence, continue conducting subversive activities against the Iranian revolution. The testimony of this are documents, discovered on conspirators, and also practically everyday bomb explosions in towns and acts of sabotage at industrial enterprises of the country.

LEBEDEVA WARNS IRANIANS OF PLOTS IN OCTOBER

NC201638 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: Every day more nations of the world become aware of fresh plots being hatched by American imperialists against Iran. Some time ago the Iranian authorities uncovered and neutralized the Sari plot led by Colonel Naderi who had been trained in Israel and Egypt. Now reports state that a plan code-named "Positive Leap 80" has been prepared which includes plans for a fresh attack by American militarists against Iran.

According to information gained by Washington POST columnist Anderson, President Carter approved the plan for vast preparations for direct armed acts against Iran in October. In his television remarks, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown actually refrained from denying the possibility of military acts against Iran.

Simultaneously, the former shah's sister, Ashraf, and the bloodthirsty executioner of the residents of Tehran, Oveysi, have started preparations in Cairo and Tel Aviv of another plot against Iran with the blessings of America. They too want to carry out a coup in Iran by October, the former Crown Prince's birthday.

Thus, we are witnessing a complete and detailed range of anti-Iranian plots in which America is directly involved or plays the role of the leader. Meanwhile Carter's administration pretends not to have the slightest connection with these acts. Washington's officials even try to deny reports on the preparation of military acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran in October. But, according to Anderson, the White House's denial is not convincing.

On the eve of the military attack by American commandos against Iran last April, as today, a White House spokesman denied the existence of such a plan. But 2 days later the American commandos landed in the Kavir Desert. In April when the American imperialists were caught redhanded with their crime, and their plan was revealed to the entire world, they claimed that they had resorted to an armed intervention only to release the hostages. But this claim is only a pretext which American imperialists are using to justify their intervention in Iran's affairs to carry out their plots, instigations and provocative military acts against your country. I believe that if the notorious hostages issue did not exist, America would have intervened in Iran's affairs on another pretext. The American imperialists have actually started the system of plots against Iran in order to overthrow the republican regime, to destroy the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation, and to reestablish the previous regime in your country. The imperialists are not prepared, by any means, to agree to the loss of Iran which, during the shah's regime, was turned into America's military base and the gendarme of the Persian Gulf and which was, at the same time, a trustworthy supplier of oil and a profitable market for the sale of products of American monopolies.

The list of plotters whom American imperialists are bringing together against Iran shows their true objectives. The Israeli Zionists, the mercenary As-Sadat regime, remnants of SAVAK, Bakhtiar--the shah's last prime minister--, and the hegemonists who received the former shah's blessings on his deathbed, can be seen in this list. All these plotters, who depend on the support of American imperialists, have targetted the Iranian revolution.

It is very clear that under such circumstances steps by Iranian officials to reveal and defuse counterrevolutionary plots are noteworthy. At the same time, the concern expressed by Iran's patriots on the future of the revolution and their efforts to unite all the revolutionary groups within the country are fully understandable. It is not accidental that Iran's social circles now attach special importance to the support by all contemporary progressive forces, including socialist countries, for the nascent republic. During a meeting some time ago between Leonid Brezhnev and Tsedenbal, leader of socialist Mongolia, it was stressed that these two countries express solidarity with government, democratic movements, progressive organizations and the vast masses who are struggling to achieve their just rights of being their own masters.

The people of the Soviet Union wish the noble Iranian nation success in its anti-imperialist struggles and express their confidence that all imperialist plots against your country will meet with disgraceful defeat.

MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN USSR FOR 'BRIEF REST'

LD192244 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug, TASS--The president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, general secretary of the Party the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution, Didier Ratsiraka, arrived in the Soviet Union today for a brief rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He is accompanied by his wife.

The distinguished guest was welcomed at the Sheremetyevo airfield by vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Babken Sarkisov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Semen Skachkov, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Rostislav Ulyanovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Leonid Ilichev and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was Frederic Randriamamonjy, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in the USSR.

MALAGASY CONGRESS PARTY HOLDS NINTH CONGRESS

CPSU Greetings

LD201003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] To the Ninth Congress of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence.

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates of the Ninth Congress of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence [AKFM]--a consistent fighter for the strengthening of its motherland's national independence and social progress.

The Ninth AKFM Congress, which is meeting at a crucial period in the country's development, is called upon to play an important role in further rallying all progressive and national patriotic forces on the basis of the charter of Malagasy socialist revolution.

The AKFM resolutely advocates the strengthening of peace and detente and opposes the policy of American imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists aimed at exacerbating the international situation, at stepping up the arms race and at collusion with the South African racists. The Soviet communists display solidarity with the Malagasy people's struggle to eliminate the imperialist military bases in the Indian Ocean and to transform the region into a sone of peace and cooperation. They greatly value the AKFM's contribution to developing and strengthening the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Madagascar.

We wish the ninth congress successful and fruitful work.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

Interview With Party Leader

LD201536 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 20 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Skvortsov reports: "The 9th Congress of the Congress of Independence of Madagascar Party (AKFM) has demonstrated the unity of the progressive forces and has become an important stage in building a new society in our country". This has been stated in an interview to the TASS correspondent by AKFM General Secretary Giselle Rabesahala.

That was the congress of unity, she said, since both its delegates and representatives of other parties emphasized the importance of consolidating the national front of defense of the revolution which unites all patriotic forces of the republic. The basis of this unity is the determination of the people to defend the gains of the revolution and Madagascar's socialist choice in the struggle against the common enemy--imperialism and reaction.

As is noted in the resolutions, adopted at the congress, Giselle Rabesahala said, since imperialism now experiences a crisis, it more openly uses anti-communism and anti-Sovietism as its main weapon. Another consequence of the crisis of the world capitalism--the revival of militarism in foreign policy, of the "cold war" spirit.

The delegates of the congress, she emphasized, unanimously denounced the military escalation by American imperialism in the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf area, laid bare its clumsy attempts to use the developments in Afghanistan and Iran as justification for its provocative actions. They denounced the subversive manoeuvres of imperialism and its allies against the Afghan people, China's armed attack on Vietnam.

The presence of numerous representatives of communist and workers' parties at our congress, their speeches testify to solidarity of the progressive international public, the countries of the socialist community not only with our party but also with the Malagasy revolution as a whole, said Giselle Rabesahala.

Giselle Rabesahala expressed confidence that the coming 26th CPSU Congress would promote further development of the economy of the Soviet Union and the growth of the well-being of the Soviet people, would make a new important contribution to consolidation of peace and detente on earth. The Malagasy public wishes great successes to the Soviet communists, the Soviet people as a whole in preparations for this significant event in the life of the USSR and the whole world.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET CONGO LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD201053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 1

[TASS report: "In Connection With National Holiday"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhenv, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have sent Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee and president and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, and Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, a telegram with the following content:

In connection with the national holiday of the People's Republic of the Congo and the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of independence, we send you, the PCT and all the Congolese people cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and ourselves personally. Under conditions where the forces of imperialism, reaction and hegemonism are trying to revive the spirit of cold war and to fetter the peoples' desire for peace, socialism and national liberation, the Congolese people, under the PCT's leadership, are making a worthy contribution to the struggle for the final liberation of the African Continent, to the relaxation of international tension and to social progress. Soviet people greatly value the Congolese people's efforts aimed at implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations and wish them further successes in building a new life and implementing the program adopted by the extraordinary third PCT congress. We express the confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation existing between the CPSU and the PCT and between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo will be further developed for the good of our countries' peoples and in the interests of the triumph of the cause of peace and international security.

PRAVDA CITES HAVANA, WASHINGTON MEDIA ON SKYJACKING

LD201101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS reports: "Against Air Piracy"]

[Text] Havana, 17 August--There is an inexorable logic about the fact that the fruits of a policy that flouts juridical and moral principles are being reaped by its inventor, PRENSA LATINA says in a commentary on hijackings of American airliners to Cuba, which have become more frequent. In the past week alone six American aircraft have been skyjacked to Cuba.

Some 21 years ago, the commentary points out, Washington actively encouraged the takeover of Cuban aircraft in the air and their subsequent hijacking to the United States. The CIA--that "invisible government" of the United States--went so far as to promise $100,000 to any Cuban to fly a Cuban fighter to U.S. territory.

Eight years ago, PRENSA LATINA notes, Cuba suggested to the United States that measures be taken on a reciprocal basis to prevent skyjackings and other similar crimes jeopardizing human life. At the same time it warned that it would not be easy to fulfill an agreement since Washington's official policy creates a climate of tyranny, violence and aggression in many regions of the world. Cuba, one of the first to suffer from these acts, was one of the first to express a readiness to take measures to solve this problem. It has repeatedly stated from the rostrums of international forums that the hijacking of aircraft and ships is a U.S. invention and a component part of the American policy against Cuba.

Cuba has always been in favor of ending air and sea piracy, the commentary says.

Washington, 17 August--The American press is noting that the hijackings of American aircraft to Cuba are the work of antisocial elements who fled to the United States from Cuba and to whom Washington gave hero's welcome not all that long ago. Many of them, a correspondent of CBS-TV admitted, "feel unhappy" now they have encountered the American reality. Finding no work in the United States, they are trying to return home at any price.

CUBANS IN U.S. WANT TO RETURN HOME 'AT ANY COST'

LD210028 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 20 Aug, TASS--Antisocial elements who left Cuba to live in the United States are coming up against an openly degrading treatment and indifferent attitude on the part of U.S. federal and local authorities. Though unwilling to attract attention to the problem, the U.S. press still has to admit that the people who had been deceived by U.S. propaganda and left Cuba have become completely disillusioned. Many of them are prepared to return home at any cost.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

LD202150 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The preparatory committee which is making arrangements for the jubilee celebrations of the Muslims of the Soviet Union devoted to the 15th Hegira century has completed its work in Moscow. On this occasion a press conference was held for Soviet reporters at the Office for International Relations of the Islamic organizations in the Soviet Union. The press conference was opened by the deputy chairman of the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, Yusupkhan Shakirov:

[Begin Shakirov recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Statement of the preparatory committee for the jubilee celebrations for the Muslim of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 15th Hegira century. On 19 and 20 August the preparatory committee for the conference of the Muslims of the Soviet Union met in Moscow at the headquarters of the Office for International Relations of the Islamic organizations in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 15th Hegira century. The participants heard a report on the preparations being made in Tashkent to hold an Islamic conference on the occasion of the new century.

His eminence the Mufti ash-Shaykh Mahmud Gektiyev, chairman of the Spiritual Board of the Muslims of North Caucasia; Ash-Shaykh Allahshukur (Pashazadah), chairman of the Spiritual Board of Muslims of Transcaucasia; Ash-Shaykh Tal'at (Kazeyev), chairman of the Spiritual Board of Muslims of the European part of the USSR and Siberia; and Ash-Shaykh Abdulghani Abdullayev, deputy chairman of the Spiritual Board of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, spoke at this session. The speakers were also allowed to talk about the preparatory work which they are carrying out in Tashkent. [end recording]

Yusupkhan Shakirov then went on to say: The preparations for the celebrations were successful. The Islamic conference which will be held in Tashkent under the slogan "the 15th Hegira century must become a century of peace and friendship amongst peoples," will assume special importance at these celebrations. Many foreign participants have expressed their desire to take part in this conference. So far scores of Islamic organizations from a number of foreign countries have expressed their intention to take part in the celebrations which will be held in the Soviet Union.

MUSLIMS SCORE ISRAELI DECISION ON JERUSALEM

LD200955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Protest by Muslims of Soviet East"]

[Text] Tashkent--Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, head of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, has made a press statement on the Israeli parliament's provocative decision regarding Jerusalem.

"We regard the bill approved in Israel declaring Muslims' holy place to be the 'eternal,' 'united and indivisible' capital of Israel as a flagrant challenge to the whole Islamic world, the international public and the United Nations," the document says.

Mufti Babakhanov's statement notes that "the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan are extremely indignant at the stance of the U.S. administration, under whose patronage Israel is obstructing the UN decisions, declaring with overt cynicism that the General Assembly decisions are merely 'scraps of paper.'"

The Muslims of the Soviet East are expressing their approval of the resolution of the seventh UN General Assembly extraordinary special session, which contains an appeal to Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, Jerusalem included, the statement says.

Appealing to followers of Islam, Mufti Babakhanov noted: "We must witness the triumph of justice over evil."

SEMIPALATINSKIY, MANGYSHLAKSKIY OBKOM PLENUMS HELD

LD201009 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 10 August 1980 carries on page 3 a 500-word KAZTAG report on Semipalatinskiy and Mangyshlakskiy Obkom plenums, dates unspecified. The Semipalatinskiy Obkom Plenum reportedly discussed the improvement of work with party documents, working people's letters and the organization of the reception of workers. A report was delivered by obkom Second Secretary P.V. Savelyev, and obkom First Secretary A.G. Ramazanov addressed the plenum. The Mangyshlakskiy Obkom Plenum reportedly discussed the report by Novyy Uzen Gorkom on its implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work." A report was delivered by N.U. Bekbosynov, first secretary of the Novvy Uzen Kazakhstan CP Gorkom, and obkom First Secretary S.M. Mukashev addressed the plenum.

MINISTER COMPLAINS OF SHORT RESOURCES, ERRORS IN W. SIBERIA

LD201557 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by B. Bakin, USSR minister of installation and special coonstruction work, under the rubric "West Siberia: The Nationwide Construction Site": "Speeding Up Installation Work"]

[Text] In our country today no large or important construction project goes ahead without specialists from the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work. The total volume of construction and installation work carried out by our organizations reaches R9 billion a year. Installation work is also taking an active part in the creation of the West Siberian territorial and industrial complex--the country's main oil and gas extraction base. Subdivisions of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work are working on the installation of virtually all industrial projects in this region--they are installing metal structures, manufacturing electrical engineering, sanitation and ventilation equipment, erecting industrial smokestacks and carrying out heat insulation and chemical proofing [khimzashchitnyye] work.

This year and in the 11th 5-Year Plan the scale of work in this region will increase considerably. Our specialists have to perform a large amount of installation work at the construction of gas refineries in Belozernoye and Surgut, 34 compressor stations on West Siberia's main gas lines, and 24 pumping stations on the Surgut-Polotsk oil pipeline, where vertical cylinder tanks with capacities of 50,000 cubic meters will be installed. It is also necessary to construct and commission eight gas refineries in the central Ob region, the Tobolsk Petrochemical Combine, modern gas lift installations at the Samotlor and Fedorovka deposits, construction industry, housing and social and consumer services projects in Tobolsk, Nizhnevartovsk and Surgut....

Construction work is difficult in West Siberia. Our people are working there under harsh natural conditions, with no roads. There are still no normal housing and consumer service conditions there for petroleum and gas workers or construction and installation workers. And if we have become accumstomed to saying that construction strategy in any part of the country should consist in producing the maximum volume of work with the mimimum number of people, for Tyumen and West Siberia in general this proposition is particularly topical. The ministry is taking the necessary steps to facilitate installation work and to create the necessary conditions for high productivity. The creation of a production base for the installation organizations there entails great expense. Today such bases, with a total area of about 20,000 square meters, have been constructed and are operating in Tobolsk and Nizhnevartovsk. A further base for installation organizations is under construction now in Tobolsk. A large Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work production and technological base is under construction in Surgut.

But the ministry naturally cannot resolve by its own efforts alone the topical problem of maximizing the industrialization of construction.

The most progressive and economical method of installing large-scale production projects is on-site installation of large unitized blocks produced under factory conditions. That is, the manufacturing plant must deliver to the construction site not individual components and connectors but finished equipment units "filled" with all control and locating apparatus. The advantage of such installation is that construction times are reduced and people's work at the site is made lighter. Another benefit is that equipment assembled under factory conditions will be more reliable in operation.

We have experience of this type of construction in the country. The USSR Ministry of Petroleum and Gas Industry enterprises installation workers receive equipment for the northern construction sites mainly in the form of unitized blocks assembled under factory conditions. This enables them to reduce labor expenditure on installation two-three times. This experience must be taken up by the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and client ministries. And the main point is that this type of delivery of equipment must be laid down in the plans for projects under construction.

Unfortunately we still come across cases of another kind. For instance, equipment for the assembly of the central gas fractionating installation at the Tobolsk Petrochemical Combine is admittedly delivered in large units, but not unitized. This unique installation is to process 3 million tons of raw material a year. Technological assemblies weighing up to 800 tons are delivered by the northern sea route for this installation. And then the assemblies have to be equipped with appropriate instruments on the spot, in totally unsuitable conditions. Yet this could be done much more easily and cheaply at the manufacturing plant.

The scale of construction in West Siberia requires the use of the most advanced installation methods here. One is the installation of metal structures not by welding but using high durability bolts. Practice in the installation of prefabricated basic structures shows that they increase workers' labor productivity more than 50 percent. But as yet all the plans we receive for this region provide for installation by welding. The USSR Gosstroy must surely pay particular attention to this.

Another fact must be mentioned: In our country very few high durability bolts are produced as yet. Our ministry is now planning, therefore, to convert one shop for the production of high durability bolts when modernizing a plant. But even this does not represent a way out of the situation. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metals must take this matter on board and incorporate the output of high durability bolts in its plan as a separate item.

Construction work in the regions of West Siberia and the extreme north has its peculiarities. The lack of a ramified network of railroads and highways in the region forces us to transport most materials and equipment by river. Here too we meet with this paradox: The norm for carry-over stocks of materials for all our ministry's organizations is set for 27 days. For some reason the remoteness of the regions where the installation workers work is not taken into account. Our specialists have calculated that for normal work in Tyumenskaya Oblast there should be carry-over stocks for a minimum of 90 days. The All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments and the USSR Gosbank must issue contracting organizations and industrial enterprises of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work working in remote regions with the appropriate bank credits to pay for these stocks. We have repeatedly raised this question with planning organs, but as yet it has not been resolved. [paragraph continues]

The problem of supplying installation workers working in West Siberia in the open air with warm fur clothing has also not been resolved. At present installation workers, like all construction workers working here, do not receive fur clothing, but only padded clothing. Yet conditions are no better here than in regions of the extreme north. We therefore ask the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems to permit the issuing to installation workers in all professions working in the open air in Tyumenskaya Oblast of fur clothing in accordance with sector standards for the special zone.

The list of problems facing construction workers in West Siberia would be incomplete without mentioning the machinery with which our people have to work. Installation organizations in Tyumenskaya Oblast are acutely in need of highly mobile motor vehicles, but they are allocated in totally inadequate quantities. Thus the USSR Gosplan allocated the ministry only 40 Gaz-66 trucks for all its construction sites this year, where 170 were needed. Our requests for vehicles adapted for northern conditions are satisfied even less fully. This year not one such excavator or bulldozer has been allocated. Only 5 installation cranes were received, as against a mininum requirement of 37. Pipe layers adapted for northern conditions, which are highly necessary to installation workers, are not produced.

The reliable operation of machinery is inconceivable without an adequate quantity of spare parts. Here too matters are no better. The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab allocate the ministry one-third of its spare parts requirements, and we receive none at all for machinery adapted for northern conditions. I believe that the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building must resolve the question of increasing the output of construction machines adapted for northern conditions and spare parts for them.

All the same, however good the machinery and construction hardware may be, the main work on the construction site is done by people. Today we are rightly proud that here in West Siberia shock work is being carried out by the collectives of teams headed by Hero of Socialist Labor V. Mityagin (the Uralstalkonstruktsiya Trust), N. Chermyatinov, V. Bauman (the Zapsibneftekhimmontazh Trust), V. Marchenko (the Uralmontazhavtomatika Trust) and many others. It must be noted that there would be more such collectives in Tyumenskaya Oblast if the main contracting organizations fulfilled housing construction plans. Because of the housing shortage, in 1979-1980 we had to send more than 700 specialists from the country's central regions to work on the construction of the Surgut and Belozersk gas processing plants and the Tobolsk Petrochemical Combine. But prospects for the development of West Siberia demand the creation of stable collectives of construction workers here, on the spot. It seems likely that the situation will improve soon, now that the country's best housing construction organizations have taken up patronage of housing construction in this region.

Installation workers in West Siberia are aware of the full importance of the tasks facing them. Organizations of the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work located in this region have adopted high socialist pledges for a fitting greeting for the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress: to carry out above-plan construction and installation work in Tyumenskaya Oblast worth R2.5 million in 1980, to complete installation work and embark on the setting up of equipment on the second phase of the Surgut gas processing plant and to carry out a large volume of work at the Tobolsk Petrochemical Combine ahead of schedule, by this December, and much more besides. There is no doubt that these pledges will be successfully fulfilled.

CSA REPORTS ON GRAIN, FODDER HARVEST PROGRESS

LD202348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] A report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration says: Grain and pulse crops have been cut in the country on an area of over 55 million hectares, i.e. 45 percent of the plan, by 18 August. Grain has been threshed on 83 percent of the area. Its procurement rate is growing.

The Kuban and Don grain growers have delivered over 2 million tons of grain each to the country's granaries. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1750 GMT on 20 August citing the Central Statistical Administration report states: "Kuban grain growers have delivered to state stores 3 million tons of grain; Don grain growers have delivered over 2 million tons."] The Orenburgskaya and Saratovskaya grain growers have delivered 1 million tons each. The sale of grain to the state is continuing. Many farms and whole rayons are trying not to fulfill their plans but also to make up for the arrears which occurred in the unfavorable years.

Sugar beet growers are preparing thoroughly for harvesting. In response to the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers the farms are repairing machinery at an accelerated rate and are forming the transport complexes engaged in the harvest. Emulating the experience of Yampol farmers the sugar beet growers concluded agreements with the processing enterprises. The procurement of fodder is continuing and the sowing of winter crops is gaining momentum. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 20 August adds: "The procurement of fodder is continuing; 58 percent of the plan has been procured for hay; for haylage it is 90 percent. In many rayons mass laying in of silage has begun. At the same time the farms are concerning themselves with the future harvest. The sowing of winter crops is spreading."]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 20 AUGUST

LD210102 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Kuybyshevskaya Oblast has completed harvesting on 1.5 million hectares of grain. (0500 GMT)

Orenburgskaya Oblast farmers are continuing the grain harvest, averaging 50-60,000 tons of grain a day. The harvest effort has moved into the northern and eastern areas of the oblast. (0800 GMT)

Novosibirskaya Oblast is expecting a good grain harvest on its 1.5 million hectares. (0900 GMT)

DEVELOPMENT OF CROPS AS OF EARLY AUGUST REPORTED

LD210909 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist T. Bogdanova under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In most parts of the European part of the USSR the first 10 days of August were mainly moderately warm; cool in the northeast. There was rain nearly everywhere. Only in the southern and eastern Ukraine, the lower Volga area and most of the North Caucasus was there no precipitation.

Early spring grain crops have achieved waxy ripeness in Lithuania, Belorussian, most parts of the Central Region, the autonomous republics of the middle Volga area and the south Urals.

Over the greater part of the area where corn is grown for grain, except western oblasts of the Ukraine, panicles and spikes are flowering; milky ripeness is evident in southern parts of the Ukraine and in Krasnodarskiy Kray.

Sunflowers have ripened at about the usual time in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus and in Khersonskaya Oblast. Over the remaining zone of industrial cultivation sunflowers continued to flower and form seeds. Buckwheat has ripened in most of the Central and Central-Chernozem regions, in the south of the Volga area and in southern and eastern Ukraine.

In flax-growing areas of the Ukraine the seeds have attained the early yellow ripeness stage; full ripeness in places. Seeds were in the process of ripening in Belorussia, the Baltic area and flax-sowing parts of the RSFSR. The latest sowings have flowered in Kostromskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts, millet was in the panicle heading and grain formation stage in most parts, the plants being 60-100 cm tall. Millet was fully ripe in the southern Ukraine and lower Volga area.

Potatoes continued to flower in the northern half of the USSR's European territory. Flowering has come to an end on the Baltic area and in most parts of Belorussia and the Ukraine. The tops are withering in Moldavia and southern parts of the Ukraine. Throughout the sugar beet zone roots continued to grow, particularly intensively in the Ukraine and Moldavia.

The weather remained cold in farming regions of Siberia and in the northern half of Kazakhstan. In places there was frost and also rain. Early spring grain crops have ripened in western and eastern Kazakhstan. Early spring grain continued to swell in West Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan.

The first cotton balls began to open a week earlier than usual in Dzhizakskaya, Namanganskaya and Bukharskaya oblasts of Uzbekistan.

HARVEST PROGRESS, PREPARATIONS FOR FALL SOWING VIEWED

LD201539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Ivashchenko "Agricultural Review": "August Field"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 11 August 46.5 million hectares or 38 percent of grain and leguminous crops had been reaped and 36.7 million hectares threshed in the country. Some 10.8 million hectares of grain were reaped in a week.

For the arable farmers August brings many types of work together. The grain harvest is in full swing, vegetables and fruit are being gathered and there is no let up in fodder procurement. And at the same time a further type of work, huge in its won scale, is being done--preparation for the fall sowing campaign.

Workers of field, plantation and orchard in all the country's republic's are experiencing these concerns right now.

In the Ukraine about 13,000 harvest and transportation complexes are maintaining the shock work vigil. [paragraph continues]

Some 10,861,000 hectares of grain and leguminous crops have already been reaped and 8,577,000 hectares have been threshed. The Crimea's grain growers have finished harvesting. The harvest is nearing completion on the farms of the Khersonskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts.

In the RSFSR 28,181,000 hectares or 37.5 percent of grain and leguminous crops have been reaped. This is already more than last year. The situation is made more complicated with gathering the windrows. Some 21,193,000 hectares have been threshed; as much had been threshed at this time last year.

In the North Caucasus the harvesting is practically complete. Some 64 percent of the area has been in the Central-Chernozem Region, 38 percent in the Volga Region and 49 percent in the Far East. Harvesting is in progress in the Non-Chernozem Zone, in Siberia and in the Urals Region....

The current harvest has been launched under complex weather conditions in Belorussia. There is torrential rain here, and winds have entangled and in many places flattened the grain.

The past week's experience has shown that where plans for the harvest have been calculated in three variants--that of good, changeable and rainy weather--they are both achieving a precise rhythm of work and are not losing grain. The success of the same Stavropol arable farmers can be largely explained by both the large scale group usage of machinery and correct harvesting tactics. Harvesting of the grain crops began here when the grain had a 35 percent moisture content. First, the windrows were laid out on weed-filled tracts. Then the combines switched over to gathering, and cutting of the grain was continued by reaper trailers alone. Some 1,000-1,500 hectares of the cleanest wheat were left standing on each farm until it was fully ripe. Why?

When it rains the windrows take a day or two to dry out. But the grain crops in the thousands of "reserve" hectares are ready for direct combine harvesting in 2-3 hours. It is not by chance that the harvest here has not ceased by day or night.

All oblasts where the harvesting has only just been launched should presumably need this experience.

The preparation of the soil for the fall sowing must be accelerated now at the same time as the harvesting takes place. By 11 August this work had been conducted over 11,465,000 hectares in the RSFSR--49.6 percent of the plan. This is low. Last year it was almost 5 million hectares higher. This can be explained by the later ripening of the grain crops and the delay in picking up the windrows because of the rain.

However, the sowing periods remain as before and it is impossible to move them. Delay means complicating the fate of the harvest for 1981--the opening year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. A way out of the situation can be found here too. In the Northern Caucasus, the Volga Region and a number of oblasts in the southern Ukraine it is not the first year that the usual moldboard plowing is being successfully replaced by lighter surface cultivation. This is considerably faster, costs less and makes it possible to obtain sturdy shoots in time.

This year little time is available not only for the harvest and for soil preparation but also for the treatment of the seed from which tomorrow's grain begins. Unfortunately, the plan for procurement of winter crop seed for the state reserves has as yet been only 47 percent fulfilled. A particularly small amount of rye seed has been recieved--34 percent. [paragraph continues]

In Penzenskaya Oblast, for example, of the total procurement of 27,000 tons of rye, less than 4,000 tons of high grade seed have been procured. The peas have already been gathered everywhere. But in the Bashkirskay AASR, where the plan is for 60,000 tons, only 14,000 tons have been procured for seed, although 220,000 tons have been threshed. This work is being conducted even more slowly in the Tatarskaya ASSR. Supplies of barley seed are also slow.

This lag must be overcome literally within days and weeks, especially since allusions to the weather are groundless here, since the seed is treated on threshing floors and in depots and not under the open sky.

EDITORIAL URGES GOOD SOIL PREPARATION FOR FALL SOWING

LD201259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Attentiveness to the Winter Crop Field"]

[Excerpt] The preparation of the winter crop fields is closely linked with the skillful and timely conduct and the quality of the harvest on the farms. Planting areas which are cleared early can be well cultivated, fertilized and sown in good time.

Among the most tasks on the winter crop fields is soil preparation. In view of the late ripening of many of the first crops this year there is less time left to carry out this agricultural practice, which naturally demands maximum effort from farmers. Collectives of leading farms in the Kuban, Stavropol and the Ukraine, by carrying out soil preparation in combination with the harvesting work, have already dealt with this work. However, PRAVDA'S mailbag shows that people everywhere are still not hastening to prepare the soil and are still not always tending fallow land for winter crops as they should. Thus, on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Ryazanskaya, Bryanskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts one-third of the sowing areas are still not ready and in Ivanovskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts the work is behind on last year's level. Local soviet and economic organs must investigate such defects assiduously. It is necessary to use all units in two shifts and to ensure reliable servicing of equipment and monitoring the quality of machine operators' work. As experience shows, favorable results are beingachieved in many areas by carrying out plowless (surface) and minimum soil cultivation for winter crops. This enables the preparation time of sowing areas to be reduced and sturdy early shoots to be obtained.

The refertilization of winter cropfields is a guarantee of the land's high yield. The foremost farms of Belorussia, Rostovskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts are hastening to replenish the soil nutrients and devoting special attention to phosphate fertilizers, which are most effective when introduced in rows. Not one hectare of winter crops must be sown later than the optimum time without top dressing. And yet many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Latvia, Vladimirskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts are not fulfilling their targets for applying fertilizers. In order to rectify this rapidly, farm managers and specialists must rely extensively on leading experience and scientific recommendations and introduce progressive forms of work organization. Enterprises belonging to the Association for the Supply of Chemicals to Agriculture [Soyuzselkhozkhimiya] are required to give major help to grain growers in increasing the yield of the winter fields.

Winter crops require high quality seed. Today farmers have at their disposal high yield strains of wheat such as Bezostaya-1, Moronovskaya-808, Dneprovskaya-775 and Odesskaya-66, and of rye such as Chulpan, Saratovskaya-4 and Voskhod-1. Relying on scientists' help, the country's farmers have done much to ensure first class high yield grain for the sowing. At the same time it must be said that farms in the Central Chernozem oblasts are behind with the preparation of the sowing material. Less than half of the farmers of Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts have been provided with this material.

The situation must be effectively rectified and grain for sowing gathered from the best, primarily the fallow-sown sectors with the highest germinative capacity and vitality. It is important to ensure that procurement organs and transport workers are efficiently employed in intraoblast exchange operations. A crop such as rye occupies a distinguished place in the structure of the winter field. Now good strains of rye have been created in our country which are not inferior to wheat in their yield. It is expedient to expand areas sown to this grain crop, especially in the Non-Chernozem Zone.

Concern for winter crops must be the focus of attention of party organizations. They are called on to help farm managers and specialists organize manpower and equipment correctly and set under way the struggle for timely preparation of soil and seed.

With every passing day the field work grows more intense. Let farmers' socialist competition increase and broaden to fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress, to successfully fulfill the 5-year plan targets and create a firm foundation for new successes in the grain field.

SHORTAGE OF SPARE PARTS FOR FARM MACHINERY NOTED

LD201511 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 2

[Report by V. Bykadorov: "Owing Agriculture"]

[Text] The latest session of the all-union operational staff for agricultural material and technical supply has taken place. Opening the meeting, A.A. Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, noted that socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th party congress, launched in the country on the initiative of leading machine operators, is contributing to raising the pace of fieldwork, especially harvest work.

However there are disruptions and hiccups in the intensive production process which may lead to losses of agricultural products. As before, it is necessary to record instances of nonfulfillment of rural orders by certain enterprises of the Nonferrous Metallurgical, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, Automotive Industry, Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, and Petroleum Refining and Petrochemicals Industry ministries.

The coefficient of grain-harvesting combine technical readiness is currently 0.94. A high indicator. Nevertheless, the remaining 6 percent constitutes more than 40,000 unrepaired combines. This is due to a lack of spare parts. Tens of thousands of silage-, beet- and potato-harvesting combines are still not ready for work. Once again the Tula combine plant, the Krasnoyarsk grain-harvesting combine production association and the Taganrog combine plant were among those which have been undelivered. The Altay engine plant and the Volgogradskiy Traktornyy Zavod association are failing to meet deliveries of crankshafts and track rollers.

In the first 6 months there was a shortfall in the delivery of 17 items on the spare parts list; in the first 7 months this figure rose to 30. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry failed to meet production plans for 70 items in the same period. There is a very acute shortage of spare parts in many oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Enterprises producing electrical equipment for trucks and tractors are failing to meet rural orders for electric cables and batteries.

Supplies of petroleum products to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture enterprises are in an alarming state. This is having a very serious effect on the operation of harvest equipment.

Because of the failure to fulfill spare parts deliveries in accordance with this year's contract commitments and because of delivery shortfalls in relation to last year's commitments some imported fodder-procurement and livestock-raising equipment is lying idle. As far as supplies of timber and concrete for livestock raising premises, grain storage facilities and threshing floors are concerned the situation remains strained.

The session participants outlined measures to meet rural orders, stressing that prompt delivery of the requisite equipment and materials will enable rural working people to successfully complete harvest work and fulfill plans and pledges on increasing field and farmstead production.

The staff session was attended by CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gossnab and USSR People's Control Committee executives and representatives of ministries and departments.

SIBERIAN HARVEST PRESENTS ENORMOUS TASK

LD211022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The harvest is about to begin on the enormous expanses of Siberia. Are the farmers ready to undertake this exerting task?

The spokesman of the RSFSR Agriculture Ministry has said to our correspondent that much has already been done in Siberia to reap a good harvest of grain crops despite the capricious weather.

In Omskskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts, in Krasnoyarskiy and Altayskiy krays and other regions of Siberia a good harvest has ripened or is ripening. True, in certain regions, due to the frequent rains and lack of positive temperatures, the grain crops have lodged, especially in the Kemerovskaya, Tomskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts.

The Siberians face an enormous task: They will have to gather in crops from over 16 million hectares, and all this will have to be done in an extremely short time during the Siberian fall, and it will be even more difficult this time since the ripening of grain crops has been somewhat delayed.

However, farmers have already done their utmost in the way of preparing machinery. Large harvesting-transporting complexes have been formed.

To date, farms in West Siberia have already cut over 800,000 Hectares of winter grain crops and peas.

UKRAINIAN AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL DICUSSES PROBLEMS

LD201556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Summary] Ukrainian combine operators have reached the highest labor productivity level during this harvest season. Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Ukraine Nikolay Mikhaylovich Kozyrev tells a correspondent that at present each unit is harvesting an average 8.4 hectares of grain crops every day. This is 0.7 hectares better than even last year, when the combine output was quite good. As there are over 90,00 combines working in the Republic, the increase is quite substantial. This has been made possible primarily by good preparation of machinery and use of the Ipatov method of concentration of machinery.

More than 13,000 harvest and transportation teams and complexes are working at the moment. In addition each combine unit is manned by two equally qualified machine operators, which has made it possible to use the "watch" method, raising productivity by using machinery 17-20 hours a day. Grain crops are unloaded immediately and many combines are equipped with extra barrels of fuel, repair kits and spare parts. Nevertheless, there are some negative aspects to the harvest season in the Ukraine this year.

[Begin Kozyrev recording] Yes, this year's harvest in the Ukraine is complicated, especially because of heavy rain on most of the republic's territory. This has led to much growth appearing among the grain crops. A substantial part of the crops are flattened and the main strategy of this harvest season has become two-stage harvesting. In a number of farms, this is being implemented virtually 100 percent. Moreover, there is wide use of the whole arsenal of devices for harvesting flattened grain, turning over and drying out damp windrows. And two-stage harvesting, as everyone knows, ensures the most efficient use of the combine. It is precisely on picking up and threshing windrows that their highest productivity is achieved.

Socialist competition for the 26th CPSU Congress is further inspiring efficient labor. In Ternopol Oblast, combines at many farms are overfulfilling their daily quotas by 1.5 to 2 times. Machine operators and specialists are gradually overcoming difficulities. Nevertheless, this year's harvest is also 2 to 3 week later than usual, so harvesting is rapidly approaching the optimum time for winter sowing.

This is of course a most serious situation, all the more so since around one fifth of plots allocated to early winter crops are being set aside for winter crops proper. But after harvesting of such plots, plowing or surface tilling, the soil needs another 15 to 20 days to rest and breathe, as they say. No letting it lie fallow--that is, even the smallest delay in preparing the soil--is inadmissable, as this could cause serious damage to the future harvest. The old rule--out with the combine in with the plow--does not quite apply at the moment. Now, they must be in one field and preparation of the soil must follow literally immediately after harvesting. This is how most farms are working. At present up to 2.5 million hectares of soil are being prepared for winter crops daily. But the situation especially in the northern oblasts of the republic, remains critical and the highest degree of organization is required of every farm. [end recording]

Here too, high labor productivitiy of combines plays a decisive part, as does rapid clearance of late teams from the fields. That is, those who have already completed harvesting should help the others. This is being done: Timely movement of machinery within rayons and oblasts helps a lot. Apart from this, 1,200 combines and more than 1,000 tractor-trailers are being transferred from the southern oblasts to the northern and western oblasts, where they are immediately put to work. All these measures have made it possible, even before the harvest is completed in the Ukraine, for many combine operators to go to Kazakhstan and help there, according to the good old tradition.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY

LD200200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, Aug 19 (TASS)--A TASS correspondent reports from Flight Control Center: The crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-37 orbital scientific research complex, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, are today continuing their work investigating the natural resources and studying the environment. The cosmonauts are carrying out visual observations and photographing the earth. The photography is being done while the complex is flying over the Caspian and Aral seas, various regions of Central Asia, the southern part of Krasnoyarsk Kray, the Trans-Baykal region and the Far East.

Several experiments in space materials technology have been completed in the Kristall electric heating furnace. In two experiments prepared jointly by scientists of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, monocrystals of solid solutions of ternary metallic compounds have been obtained.

A routine series of experiments with higher plants has begun in the program of biological research in the space hothouses Oasis and Malakhit.

Another technological experiment is planned for this evening; its aim is to obtain in conditions of weightlessness a monocrystal of the semi-conductor material gallium phosphide.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well. The flight program is being successfully carried out.

BRIEFS

PRIMORYE TV ANNIVERSARY--Primorye television marks its 25th anniversary today. Television is available today in every city and rayon of Primorskiy Kray. The Primorye television and radio broadcasting committee's plan for the 26th CPSU Congress includes a series of television programs entitled "From Congress to Congress" in which party workers and representatives of workers collectives will participate. At present almost 50 percent of all local programs are in color and the volume of the two programs together with the relay of central television programs totals more than 17 hours a day. During the 11th 5-Year Plan period a new complex for color programs will be commissioned in Vladivostok with a studio covering some 450 square meters, all conditions will be established to receive the second central television program and the reception zone for receiving the second program of kray television will be expanded through construction of powerful relay stations and radio relay lines. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 Aug 80 SK]

FURTHER ON CELEBRATION OF AIR FORCE DAY

Ustinov Order of Day

LD201425 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 80 p 1

[USSR Defense Minister "Order of the Day" No 215]

[Text] 17 August 1980, Moscow--Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers:

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, general and admirals!

Comrade pilots and navigators, engineers and technicians, military and civil aviation specialists, aviation industry workers and DOSAAF air sportsmen!

Comrade Air Force veterans!

Today the Soviet people and their valiant armed forces celebrate USSR Air Force Day.

The working people of our great motherland, the army and navy servicemen are greeting this holiday in an atmosphere of universal political and labor enthusiasm and of active struggle to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress, and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) and June (1980) plenums. Mounting nationwide socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 25th CPSU Congress, our country's working people are expressing their unswerving determination to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might by their shock labor.

Created by Lenin's party, the USSR Air Force has traveled a glorious combat path. The military airmen have written many heroic pages in the Soviet Armed Forces' combat chronicle and have won the love and gratitude of the Soviet people by their selfless service to the motherland, unbending courage and mass heroism displayed in battles against the enemies of the socialist state.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the CPSU and Soviet Government and the persistent labor of scientists and designers and all aviation industry workers, our country's military and civil aviation has been supplied with modern equipment and has highly skilled cadres boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism.

The civil aviation workers, aviation industry enterprise workers and DOSAAF air sportsmen are welcoming their holiday with remarkable achievements.

I greet and congratulate you on your nationwide holiday -- USSR Air Force Day.

I wish the military airmen further successes in combat and political training, the improvement of their flying skill and air training, the raising of their combat readiness and the consolidation of military discipline and organization; I wish the aviation industry and civil aviation workers new achievements in creating and efficiently putting aviation equipment into production and in raising labor productivity and improving work quality, and I wish the DOSAAF airmen new achievements in developing air sport and training young people for service in the USSR Armed Forces.

I wish that you all may greet the 26th CPSU Congress fittingly.

To mark USSR Air Force Day I order:

That today, 17 August, at 2100, festive firework displays be mounted in the capital of our motherland--the Hero-City of Moscow--and in the capitals of the union republics, the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula and the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant air force!

Glory to the CPUS--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Batekhin Article

LD201419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Air Force Lt Gen L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate "Inspired by the Party"]

[Excerpts] In postwar years the combat might of the armed forces--reliable guardian of the peaceful labor of the builders of communism--has grown immeasurably thanks to the tireless concern of the CPSU and Soviet Government for consolidating the country's economic and defense might. The Soviet Air Force is now equipped with modern aircraft and helicopters--intricate combat complexes with high flying and tactical qualities, missiles, bombs and guns, electronic aiming and navigation equipment and automated control systems.

Taking into account the grave danger concealed in the aggressiveness of certain U.S. circles' present course and also in the Beijing rulers hegemonist policy, our airmen, like all the armed defenders of the land of the soviets, are tirelessly raising their vigilance and strengthening their combat readiness.

Celebrating the nationwide holiday of USSR Air Force Day, every military airman is filled even more deeply with a sense of personal responsibility for the fulfillment of his patriotic and international duty. Loyal sons of the Soviet people, the air force servicemen, like all the army and navy personnel, closely rallied around Lenin's party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are vigilantly standing guard over the gains and the security of the peoples of the USSR and the entire socialist community.

LATEST VOLUME OF USSR MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA REVIEWED

LD150843 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 12 August 1980 publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word review by Army Gen V. Govorov under the headline "Vol 8 of the Soviet Military Encyclopedia," reviewing; "The Soviet Military Encyclopedia" [Sovietskaya Voyennaya Entisiklopediya] (in eight volumes); chairman of the main editorial commission, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, Vol 8, Military Publishing House, 1980, 688 pages. The review outlines a few of the subjects covered in this volume, which cover "Tashkent" to "weapon pit" and includes such topics as "Engels" and "the lessons of war." The reviewer briefly discusses the encyclopedia as whole, nothing that "the significance of such a work cannot be overestimated." It is a "valuable contribution to Soviet military science, to the cause of training military cadres and to the military-patriotic education of army and navy servicemen and all Soviet people."